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Revealing the Unique Treasures of Haleakalā

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By Keith Shibuya, Park Partner

SHIMMERING WHITE SAND BEACHES, SINGING mynah birds, and swaying coconut trees are images most visitors visualize when thinking of the Hawaiian Islands. Little do they realize that this image is like walking through the gates of a theme park; features designed by humans! Many developed areas limit appreciation of the unique natural beauty of our home towns. This is also evident if you hike with Haleakalā National Park staff through Waikamoi Preserve. A guided hike will display cultivated landscapes that give way to native species adapted to unique ecosystems.

Park guides conduct a 3 1/2 hour walk through Waikamoi Preserve (See Hiking Guide), which is located on private property owned by Haleakalā Ranch and managed by the Nature Conservancy of Hawai‘i. This unique area represents a glimpse into a threatened native Hawaiian rain and cloud forest. There is a reason why Haleakalā National Park participates, along with countless other agencies, to protect a conservation area on private land.

Your first step into Waikamoi may incite nostalgic feelings of entering the woods of Oregon, Ohio, or Ontario. Yet the plants are telling us a different story; an account of how the Hawaiian ecosystems differ from the rest of the continental United States. You may begin to understand the language the plants are speaking as you move along the hike towards the

native Hawaiian rainforest. The unique vegetation supports a small collection of rare insects and birds which cannot survive in the artificial surroundings of Hawai‘i resorts.

Worldwide, bees have the incredible ability to communicate a common message amongst their hundreds of colleagues within a hive. Their collective goals emphasize an astounding output of teamwork with one-of-a-kind products from plants and trees. In Waikamoi, the native Hawaiian yellow-faced bee (*Hylaeus sp.*) adapted differently and found a way to survive without help from a colony.

On the mainland, male birds usually look different from their female counterparts. In Hawai‘i, males and females of some native birds look alike. The wonderment expands as you experience birds with unique bright colors and unusual songs. A rare possibility is to witness the Haleakalā endemic ‘*Ākohekohe* or Crested Honeycreeper (*Palmeria dolei*) produce songs that are more like a frog than a bird!

See what conclusions you can formulate with a closer look at Haleakalā National Park. Discover why Hawai‘i has no natural white sand beaches, why mynah birds are more at home in India, or why coconut trees are not native to Hawai‘i. After experiencing a guided hike from Hosmer Grove Road to the Waikamoi Preserve you may be inspired to seek out unique treasures which surround your home.



A Message from the Superintendent

E komo mai i ka Pāka Aupuni ‘o Haleakalā!

He wahi pana kamaha‘o ‘o Haleakalā; a he wahi panepo‘oinā Kānaka Maoli, nā po‘e Hawai‘i ‘Ōiwi. He ‘āina kulaiwi pū nō ia no nā lāhulu manu ame nā mea kanu i ‘oi a‘e ma mua o ka 400 haneli; a ‘o ka hapanui he mau ‘āpa‘akuma nō ho‘i. ‘Ōiai ‘oe e nanea ana i nā nānaina pele, nā alaula launa ‘ole, nā waiiele kilakila a me nā ululā‘au pānoanoa, e noi ana mākou iā‘oe e ‘āpono i ke kuleana ko‘iko‘i o kamālama ‘anai kēia wahi nani, kēia wahi kapu a makanahale nō ho‘i; a e hō‘ihi i nā lōina o nā Kānaka Maoli, na lākou e ka‘analike ana i ko lākou aloha no kēia ‘āina. Iā‘oe e makahi‘o anamakapāka, e hekehi ma nā ala hekehi wale nō, e ho‘omākaukau no ke anilā‘ino, a ‘o ka mea hope, mai ‘u‘umi i ke ka‘a‘ike ‘ana mai me nā limahana o ka pāka inā e hiki ana iā mākou ke kōkua me kou ho‘onanea ‘ia ‘ana i kou kipa ‘ana mai. Me ka mana‘olana no ka palekana a me ka nanea i ka launa ‘ana mai,

Hawaiian Translation by Kiope Raymond

Welcome to Haleakalā National Park!

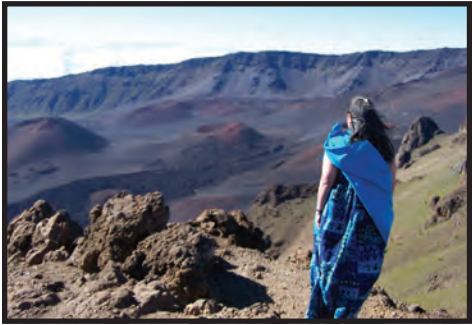
Haleakalā is a wondrous and storied place of great importance to the *Kanaka Maoli*, the Native Hawaiian people. It is also home to over 400 plant and bird species, many of them found nowhere else in the world. As you enjoy the wild volcanic landscapes, gorgeous sunsets, majestic waterfalls, and rare rainforests, we ask you to accept responsibility or *kuleana* for the preservation of this beautiful and sacred wild place; and to respect the culture of the *Kanaka Maoli*, who graciously share their understanding of this land with all.

While exploring the park, please walk only on designated trails and walkways, be prepared for inclement weather, and finally, do not hesitate to contact park staff if we can make your visit a more enjoyable one.

Best wishes for a safe and enjoyable visit.

Me ke aloha pumehana,
M. Sarah Creachbaum
Superintendent

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For All Emergencies Call 911





National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Haleakalā National Park

Created as part of Hawaii National Park on August 1, 1916, and redesignated as a stand alone Park in 1960, Haleakalā National Park extends from sea level to the 10,023 foot summit. The Park preserves the outstanding cultural and natural resources of the upper slopes of the Haleakalā Crater, and protects the unique and fragile ecosystems of the Kīpahulu Valley. Haleakalā is home to many of the rare and endangered species found throughout Maui's diverse environment.

Haleakalā News Editor

Lindsay Moore, Resources Management

Contributing Editors

Russell Shurtz, Resources Management
Emily Severson, Interpretation

Superintendent

M. Sarah Creachbaum

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 369
Makawao, HI 96768

Contact

(808) 572-4400
www.nps.gov/hale

The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

Internships for Students of Hawai‘i

By Kūhea Paracuelles, Outreach and Internship Coordinator

IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY OF THIS YEAR, NUMEROUS INDIVIDUAL AND small group meetings were held with Native Hawaiian residents from Maui to find what they were interested in seeing happen at Haleakalā National Park to better support and represent the Hawai-ian community. The result was a multi-year road map, rich with creative ideas to engage youth, park visitors, park employees, and Native Hawaiians.

As a result, Haleakalā National Park developed a new program focused on local youth and Native Hawaiian culture. The program called, “*Kū no ka Pono o Haleakalā*,” speaks to the National Park Service’s desire to do what it can to restore balance at Haleakalā. A key component is investing in local youth by providing them with meaningful opportunities to learn about Haleakalā and its special place in Hawaiian history and culture.

The *Kū no ka Pono o Haleakalā* Program offered internship projects for both high school and college students. The *Pōhai Maile* inter-ship project for 9th-12th graders, gave a broad overview of Haleakalā National Park and its various programs and careers. Included in the three week program were several opportunities for hands-on field work and Hawaiian cultural activities. The name for this inter-ship derived from *maile*, a native climbing vine that is known for its wonderfully sweet fragrance and is highly sought after as a material for lei making. The students in the *Pōhai Maile* program are likened to the *maile* as they ascend, reaching new heights that carry them into their future. *Pōhai*, meaning to encircle, ensures that they may climb to success in a well-guided manner.

‘Imi i ka Lama is a college-level internship that ran summer-long. This eleven week intensive program enabled the interns an oppor-tunity to gain in-depth experience with a specific park program, including Interpretation, Vegetation Management, and Facilities Management. The *‘Imi i ka Lama* interns also had opportunities to learn about Hawaiian culture and cross-train with other park pro-grams to broaden their experience. In partnership with the Kupu/ AmeriCorps Program, the interns also received an educational award and additional academic and career guidance. In the Hawai-ian language, *‘Imi i ka Lama* means to seek light or knowledge. In this program, the interns have indeed sought new knowledge and insight and at the conclusion of the program, will likely continue to find opportunities to learn because of the knowledge gained through their park experience.

Other programs under the *Kū no ka Pono o Haleakalā* umbrella include Hawaiian language classes for park employees and the pro-duction of materials, such as an educational CD, to help them better understand Hawaiian history, language and culture.

For more information, please contact the park’s Outreach and Internship Coordinator, Kūhea Paracuelles, at (808) 572-4452 or Kuhea.Paracuelles@nps.gov.



Above: *Pōhai Maile* intern, Nahe Sibayan, working in a taro patch in Kīpahulu.

Below: The *Kū no ka Pono o Haleakalā* interns enjoy a hike guided by Haleakalā National Park employees along the Pipiwai Trail.

Resources Management: A Native Hawaiian's View

By Timmy Bailey, Feral Animal Removal Management



"*Kuleana* is to *mālama* (nurture) the elements that are found within the resources."

IT ALL STARTED IN THE EARLY 1990'S, WHEN A YOUNG NATIVE HAWAIIAN BORN AND RAISED IN THE MOKU (traditional land boundary) of Kula, began a journey and started to walk in the foot-steps of his ancestors. It was the meeting of Terry Lind, Legario Eharis, Simeon Park, and Pio Brown, (*Kua ‘Aina o Kīpahulu*) when this young Native Hawaiian realized the *Kuleana* that was to be inherited by being employed by the National Park Service.

Kuleana, can it really be defined? If you were to look it up in the Hawaiian dictionary or ask the *Kanaka Maoli* (Native Hawaiians) of this land, they might say that it means responsibility. The term responsibility has a simple explanation in the English diction-ary; “having important duties.” However, if you were to ask the *Kanaka Maoli* that truly understand the meaning, and live with that *Kuleana* everyday of their lives, they would simply say, “It cannot be defined.”

Kuleana has been passed on through generations of Hawaiians. It has been placed upon people. It has been sought after, created, and obligated. When people join a certain group, *Kuleana* can now be bestowed upon them. *Kuleana* can be placed upon one as they take on a new path in life. Many may have this *Kuleana*, but do not or wish not to recognize that they have it.

So, what is *Kuleana*? Simply said in the view of a now “older” Native Hawaiian that began his journey in the 1990’s, it is recognizing that the first priority in Hawai‘i is our resources. Resources not found anywhere else in the world but here, are what identify us as Hawaiians, culturally. But it does not mean that we must embrace the western ways of resources management, for we are not talking about those endangered or extinct resources per se. We are talking about the life giving resources, such as the land, ocean, water, and air.

Kuleana is to *mālama* (nurture) the elements that are found within the resources. It is not uncommon that these elements go extinct, our ancestors knew this. But the difference that we as Native Hawaiians face today is do we truly put our resources before us? *Kuleana* is about, “putting all the resources that we need to live before us,” and asking our ancestral gods to guide us.

Kuleana is continuing to *Nānā ke Kumu*. . .observe the source, so that we can continue to *mālama* the resources that keep us alive. *Māui*, our demigod, and his feats made life livable for us. It is our *Kuleana* to continue those feats, by recognizing the *Kuleana* that has now been placed upon us, the *Kanaka Maoli* of today.

Historical Haleakalā

Legacy of Civilian Conservation Corps

By Russell Shurtz, Cultural Resources Management

THE LEGACY OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC) program lives on here at Haleakalā National Park. As you read through this article and explore the summit area of Haleakalā National Park, take the time to look around you. Many of the structures and trails used by visitors and park staff today were built by the young men of the CCC, more than 75 years ago. Can you identify any of them? As you read on, you will briefly learn the history of the CCC at Haleakalā National Park and the lasting contributions that these young enrollees gave to the park and all who come here.



Haleakalā CCC Trail Crew posing on Halemau'u Trail, 1936

WHAT WAS THE CCC?

The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federally funded work relief program created in 1933 by President Franklin Roosevelt. It was one of several measures of his “New Deal” legislation designed to lead the United States out of the Great Depression. The dual function of the CCC was to provide employment for young men unable to find work and to implement a broad natural resources conservation program on government lands.

Enrollees were initially selected from young men between the ages of 18-25 who were unmarried, unable to find employment, and whose parents were receiving government relief. Enrollees were given a uniform, free medical care, meals, and were paid \$30 a month, \$25 of which was sent to the enrollee’s family.

THE CCC COMES TO HAWAII

The effect of the Great Depression on the Hawaiian Islands, then a U.S. Territory, was no less severe than it was for the rest of the United States. In the years following the stock market crash of 1929 high unemployment, property foreclosures, reduced wages, and longer hours became widespread throughout the islands.

In response to this, Roosevelt’s “New Deal” came to Hawai‘i, and in 1934 the Civilian Conservation Corps established work camps on all of the main islands of Hawai‘i. As on the mainland, the selection of enrollees for the CCC was open to young men between the ages of 18 and 25. Unlike the mainland CCC camps however, the Territory of Hawai‘i CCC camps were never segregated by “race” or ethnicity. A variety of ethnicities commonly lived and worked together

in Hawai‘i, and this was reflected in the work camps. As Lawrence Oliveira, a former CCC enrollee from Maui said, “[w]e used to get along alright ‘cause we grew together. We used to go to school mixed up.”

THE WORK OF THE CCC

The most visible legacy of the work done by CCC in the park is the network of trails within Haleakalā Crater. All of the major trails into, out of, and through the crater were either created or significantly restored by the young men of the CCC. In fact, one of the first major construction projects that the enrollees were engaged in was finishing the Halemau‘u Trail. After the Halemau‘u Trail the CCC constructed the trail to the top of *Pā Ka‘oao* (White Hill), where visitors today can hike to the top and look out from that grand vista. While up there, you may also see *Keonehe‘ehe‘e* (Sliding Sands Trail) arcing its way down to the crater floor. The CCC, working from the bottom up, added switchbacks, standardized the width, and greatly improved the grade of this trail that we still use and enjoy today.

The CCC enrollees were also involved with what are perhaps the most well loved park structures today - the backcountry cabins at Kapalaoa, Palikū, and Hōlua. The park hired journeymen carpenters to do the wood work on the cabins and used the CCC enrollees to supply the materials. They loaded gravel, lumber, and other supplies on pack mules, and often on their own backs. The cabins were completed in 1937.

Many Haleakalā CCC camp enrollees were also actively involved in a variety of natural resources protection efforts in the summit area. Those included significant

efforts towards eradicating the feral goat population within the park, as well as working with park rangers to construct fencing to prevent access of feral animals into the park. Early restoration work by the enrollees also included protecting the native *āhinahina* (silversword) from insect infestation and animal predation, and planting native trees. Additionally, firefighting techniques were part of the training and several fires in the summit area were fought by the CCC enrollees.

MOBILIZATION FOR WAR AND THE END OF THE CCC

By late-1941 increasing U.S. weapons production and defense agency work was reducing the numbers of unemployed. At the same time federal orders were issued directing the military to recruit directly inside CCC camps. Subsequently enrollment was decreasing, and in May of 1941, the Haleakalā CCC Camp officially closed. Remaining enrollees were transferred to the Kīlauea CCC camp on the Big Island.

Seven months later the Imperial Japanese Navy attacked the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor. Following the attack all CCC operations were transferred to the War Department and enrollees were assigned to assist the military in war preparations. Soon after, Congress denied funding for the Civilian Conservation Corps beyond June 30, 1942, effectively ending the program. All remaining enrollees were honorably discharged.

At that time the Honolulu Star-Bulletin estimated that eight to ten percent of the young male population in Hawai‘i had enrolled in the CCC. In total, more than 2.5 million men in the U.S. and its territories participated in the Civilian Conservation Corps program.

Talking Story: Raymond and Rose Freitas

As Told to Elizabeth Havelin, Facilities Management

ROSE CAMBRA FREITAS SHARES HER FOND MEMO-RIES OF THE CRATER WITH NATIONAL PARK SERVICE EMPLOYEE ELIZABETH HAVELIN.

“There were no locks on the doors, no chukars, and no campsites in the crater. Park stock could be seen (by the then sparse visitors) grazing inside the crater up to a gate approximately 1/4 of the way up Halemau‘u Trail. The cabin fee was \$3.00 per night.”

Raymond Freitas had been going into Haleakalā Crater for 22 years at that point. His first trip was at the age of four, riding his own horse in 1929 (pictured). Family trips into the crater continued for Raymond, stay-ing in a large military tent where the Palikū Patrol Cabin stands today. As a young man of 17, he helped his uncle Frank Freitas with visitor horse trips and fencing the pasture area at the backcountry cabin.

In 1951, Raymond met Rose Cambra. Raised as a plantation girl (Camp 5, Pu‘unēnē), Rose was a nurse at Kula Hos-pital. Raymond took Rose into the crater for her first time, and over the next several decades, their love of the crater grew. Mak-ing frequent visits, they helped the Park Service by chopping firewood, conduct-

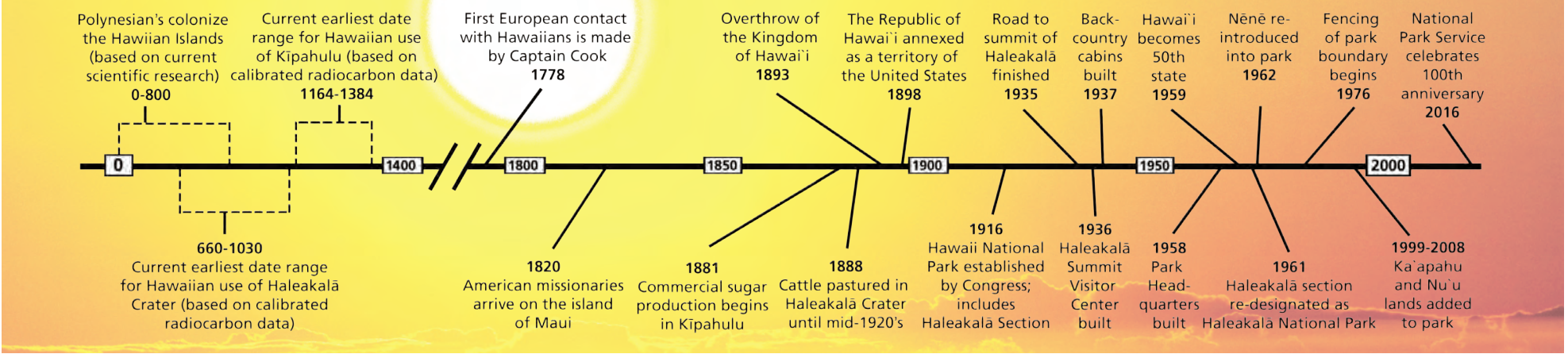
ing repairs, and even reporting to park staff about the condition of the then newly released *nēnē* (Hawaiian goose).

In 1952, they were engaged at Palikū Cabin on Rose’s 20th birthday in June. Their nine day honeymoon, again at Palikū Cabin, followed in late November of 1952. Other than a beautiful ride in and out of the crater, it was one of the worst storms and hard-est rains they had ever seen. Noticeable amounts of cinder tumbled down from the rim and half covered the sides of the hitch-ing post at the base of Sliding Sands Trail.

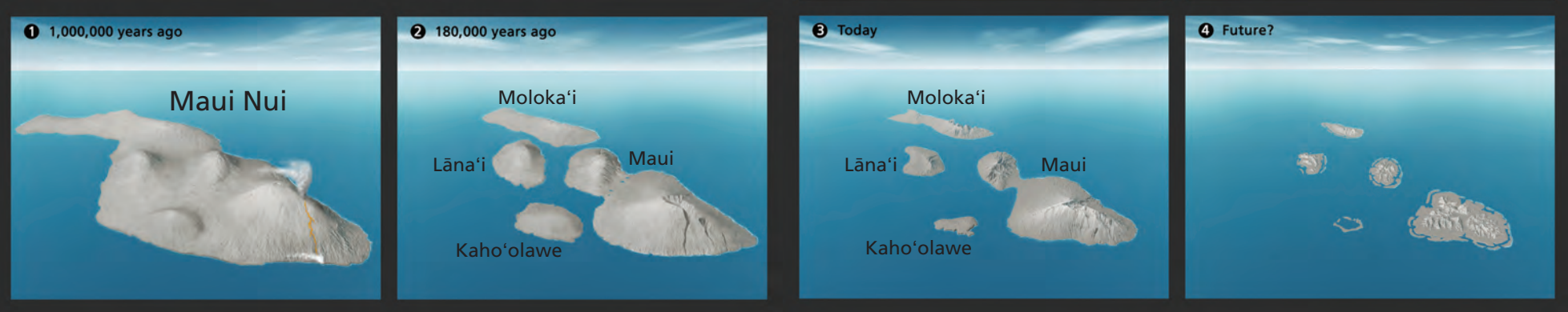
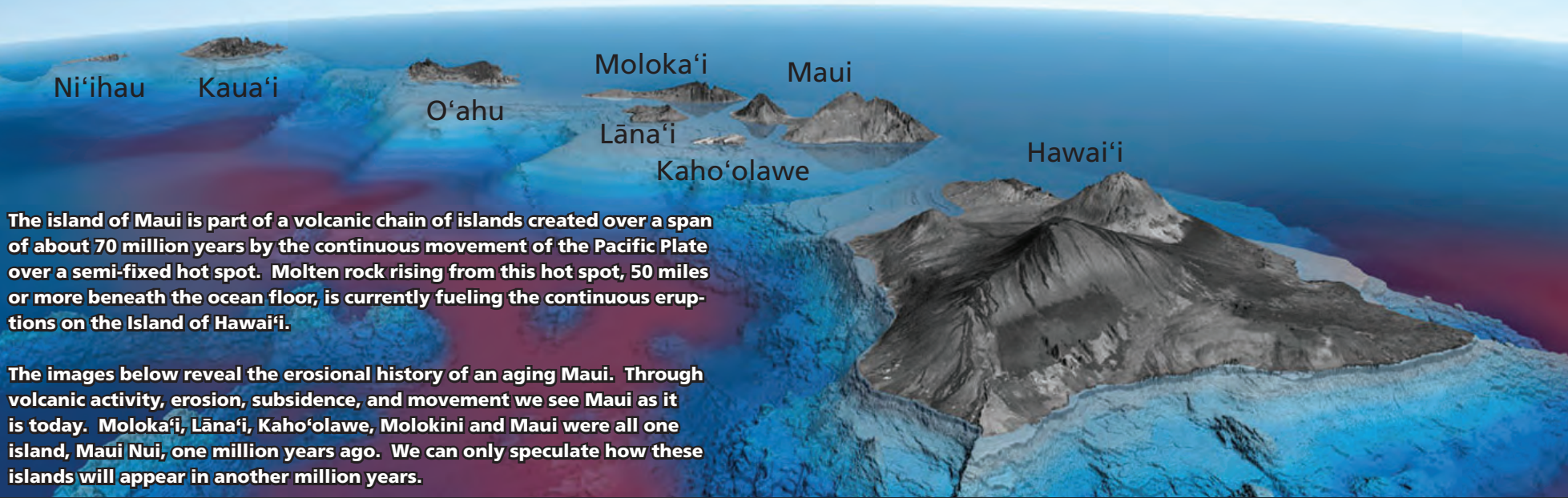
Since Raymond’s passing, Rose carries on their love of the crater by going in often with family and friends. She still works on projects for the park alongside park rangers. She is the first woman from Hawai‘i to be inducted into the National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame (2006). She celebrated her 79th birthday this year and rode in the Fourth of July parade on tack made by the late Raymond. She still stops and reflects at what she calls ‘kissing trees,’ a spot near Palikū where two *māmāne* (native legumi-nous trees) arch overhead, a place Raymond and Rose would always kiss on horseback.



The Freitas, DeRego, and Philips families visit Palikū before backcountry cabins. Raymond Freitas is the young boy, middle-left, sitting next to his mother, 1929.



Geology of a Volcano: Hawaiian Islands



Mapping Plant Communities in Haleakalā National Park

By Colin Meston, Vegetation Management

PLANTS OFTEN ACT AS INDICATORS TO THE VITAL signs of our environment. If we monitor them closely we can find out more about the big picture both locally and globally. Vegetation maps are valuable to resource managers in many ways. These maps allow for tracking changes in plant communities potentially caused by invasive species or climate change. Mapping vegetation can also give insight into underlying ecological processes.



In January of 2011, the Pacific Island Network Inventory and Monitoring program initiated a survey of the vegetation in Haleakalā National Park. This data is useful in combination with previous surveys to categorize the plant communities and produce a vegetation map of park lands. In 1942 Ripperton and Hosaka produced a map of the “Vegetation Zones of Hawaii” which provided broad scale classes of plant communities across Hawai'i. In the 1980's, more specific areas were surveyed in an effort to provide finer resolution maps with more practical value to land managers concerned with invasive species and rare plants. Louis Whiteaker produced a map of the crater area vegetation in 1980, and the lower Kīpahulu vegetation (below 700m elevation) was mapped in 1985 by Clifford Smith and others. James Jacobi produced a map of the upland plant communities of Hawai'i and Maui County islands in 1989. The current mapping project at Haleakalā will build on these efforts and provide a valuable “snap shot” of plant communities that encompasses all areas of the park.

This project is part of a National Park Service effort to provide scientific data in the form of plant community classification and high quality standardized maps of parklands in the Pacific Islands. Over 200 plots will be assessed throughout the park to encompass an estimated fifty-four different plant community types. Haleakalā is particularly challenging to accurately and safely classify or map due to constant cloud cover, dense vegetation, steep slopes, and limited access. Plot data includes an environmental description of the site as well as plant species cover by height and type. This allows for comparison of this survey with past efforts assessing plant communities to examine trends and changes over time. This also provides baseline information on the vegetation of newly acquired park lands totaling approximately 4,100 acres. The inventory will provide information useful to guide resources management actions in rare plant communities, assist in the management of invasive plant species, and identify potential restoration sites or wildlife habitats.



Mint-less Mints of Haleakalā, the rare native *Phyllostegias*

By Patti Welton, Park Botanist

CLOSE TO 95 PERCENT OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN Island plants and animals are found nowhere else in the world. Once a plant or animal arrived to the islands by bird, wind, sea, or jet stream they were isolated from their mainland counterparts. They evolved independently finding alternate ways to adapt to the different environments and lack of competition, something they may not have faced elsewhere.

The story of Hawaiian mints offers an example of the unique evolution that occurs on these isolated islands. Hawaiian mints have radiated across highly contrasting ecosystems, ranging from dry shrublands to wet forests. Diverse floral and pollination adaptations are apparent in these different ecological areas. In the native flora, there are fifty-nine recognized mint species that are unique to the Hawaiian Islands.

Most of the mints worldwide have dry fruits without established means of dispersal. Whereas two of the Hawaiian genera of mints, *Phyllostegia* and *Stenogyne*, have fleshy succulent fruits. Early botanists suggested the founder was of Indo-Malaysian origin due to the similar fruited mints there. But recent genetic studies link them to two American ancestors which have dry fruits, implying the mints evolved the fleshy fruits once established in Hawai'i. It is possible fruit eating birds may have helped disperse the mint seeds.

Also worldwide, mints are often cultivated for their aromatic oils. They may have evolved these scented oils to deter herbivores. But with the lack of herbivores in Hawai'i, the mints are mint-

less; they lost their scent generations ago.

Unfortunately after all this spectacular evolution, much of their habitat has been disturbed with the arrival of humans and invasive species. Many of the pollinators and dispersal agents have become rare or extinct. Now sixteen native mint species are assumed extinct and nineteen are federally listed as Endangered. More are expected to be listed in the future.

An exciting discovery in 2009 of three native mint species within the same genus were found all within 100 meters of each other in Haleakalā National Park. They were noticed in the protected rainforest above the popular pools of 'Ohe'o Gulch. One curious individual was determined to be *Phyllostegia haliakalae*, a species presumed to be extinct. It had only been collected eight times prior to this recent discovery. Another individual, *Phyllostegia bracteata* was last seen 10 years ago. Two individuals of *Phyllostegia brevidens* were found, which was last collected in 1998.

The fleshy fruits of all three species were collected in the summer of 2009 and planted in the greenhouse at Haleakalā National Park. The conservation goal to preserve these species is not only to preserve habitat, but to establish new populations. In the summer of 2010, 52 *Phyllostegia haliakalae*, 48 *Phyllostegia bracteata* and 73 *Phyllostegia brevidens* were outplanted at four different locations in the Park. Many have been observed with fruit and some seedlings are even establishing in the wild. The Vegetation Management team continues to outplant and monitor the success of the mint-less mint species.

Native in Haleakalā



Non-Native in Haleakalā

 Mynah Bird <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> Native to India	 Chukar <i>Alectoris chukar</i> Native to Asia and Eastern Europe	 Wild Boar <i>Sus spp.</i> Native to Europe and Asia	Do your part! Everyone has the opportunity to help stop the spread of invasive species! Please keep hiking gear and equipment free from debris and seeds. Do not bring new plants, seeds, fruit pits or animal species to Hawai'i.
 Bamboo <i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> Native to Asia	 Kahili Ginger <i>Hedychium gardenianum</i> Native to the Himalayas	 Evening Primrose <i>Oenothera stricta</i> Native to Chile and Argentina	Remember that non-native species can displace special native species of Hawai'i and can even cause extinction.

Nēnē Captive Breeding Program

By Joy Tamayose, Endangered Wildlife Management

THE HAWAIIAN GOOSE OR NĒNĒ, AS IT IS LOCALLY known, is one of several native, endangered bird species that reside within Haleakalā National Park. They are medium-sized birds, that appear similar to their Canada Goose relatives on the mainland USA. *Nēnē* can be seen near the Headquarters Visitor Center, at Halemau'u Trailhead, and near backcountry cabin and camping locations. *Nēnē* were once numerous and found on most of the major Hawaiian Islands. However due to habitat loss and degradation,

introduction of non-native predators, and over hunting the *nēnē* population was reduced to approximately 30 birds on the island of Hawai'i by the 1950s. Early recovery efforts to prevent *nēnē* extinction focused on captive breeding and release programs. *Nēnē* were reintroduced to Maui in 1962 when captive-reared birds were released within Haleakalā National Park. These *nēnē* releases continued through the late 1970s. The *nēnē* protection and management program at Haleakalā National Park that started in

the early 1990s has helped to keep the population steady and has been instrumental in establishing and augmenting populations statewide. *Nēnē* are now found on four Hawaiian islands: Hawai'i, Maui, Kaua'i, and Moloka'i. The Endangered Wildlife Management staff works to protect and manage the park *nēnē* population. Leg bands on *nēnē* help park staff to identify and track individual birds and families. We welcome reports on *nēnē* observations.



Resources Management employees at Haleakalā National Park releasing Nēnē in the pasture by Palikū Cabin



KEEP HALEAKALĀ WILD: PLEASE DO NOT TOUCH OR FEED THE NĒNĒ!

Park Maps and Day Hiking Guide



1) Kīpahulu Area Map



2) Lower Summit Area Map



3) Upper Summit Area Map



Facility Hours and Services

Facility	Hours	Dates of Operation
Summit Area:		
Haleakalā Visitor Center	Sunrise - 3:00 p.m.	All Facilities are open year round
Headquarters Visitor Center	Season dependent	
Kīpahulu Area:		
Kīpahulu Visitor Center	9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	

Times and dates listed above reflect Visitor Center facilities. The park and restrooms are open everyday of the year 24 hours a day. On occasion the park is closed due to emergencies or severe weather. Please call (808) 572-4400 if you have any questions.

Hiking at Haleakalā National Park

On this page you will find descriptions of some of the popular hikes in the Summit and Kīpahulu areas of the park. Trails are divided by geographic location and include a basic description of conditions. For more in-depth information please refer to the park trails map or ask a ranger.

*Permits are required for all overnight trips into the Wilderness Area. Permits are available at the Park Visitor Centers

Trail	Length	Starting Elevation	Elevation Change	Description
Summit Area				
Hosmer Grove	0.5 mile / 0.8 km	6,800 ft / 2,073 m	120 ft / 37 m	Easy - Moderate Excellent bird viewing. Trail winds through a historic non-native planting, past a scenic overlook, and through native sub-alpine habitat.
Pā Ka'oa'o (White Hill)	0.4 mile / 0.6 km	9,740 ft / 2,969 m	100 ft / 30 m	Moderate Great views of the crater. Trail climbs up from Haleakalā Visitor Center, through an 'ua'u (petrel) colony, past Native Hawaiian shelter sites, to a spectacular view.
Supply Trail	2.3 miles / 3.7 km (one way)	6,800 ft / 2,073 m	975 ft / 297 m	Moderate - Strenuous A trail less traveled. Trail climbs through native sub-alpine habitat, crosses many streambeds, and eventually connects with the Halemau'u Trail.
Halemau'u Trail	3.7 miles / 5.9 km to Holua Cabin (one way)	8,000 ft / 2,438 m	1,050 ft / 320 m	Strenuous Sheer drops and dramatic views. Launching point for many overnight trips, trail descends via a series of switchbacks with each turn revealing the volcanic history of the mountain.
Keonehe'ehe'e (Sliding Sands Trail)	2.0 miles / 3.2 km to Split Rock (one way)	9,740 ft / 2,969 m	2,490 ft / 759 m	Strenuous - Very Strenuous Cinder desert. Trail can be the start of a short walk through the colorful cinder desert, or the beginning of a multi-day trek into the Wilderness Area.
Waikamoi Preserve [By reservation only]	3 miles / 4.8 km (Monday & Thursday) 5 miles / 8.0 km (third Sunday of the month)	6,800 ft / 2,073 m 6,800 ft / 2,073 m	500 ft / 152 m 600 ft / 183 m	Strenuous Walk on the wet side. Trail passes through The Nature Conservancy Waikamoi Preserve. Experience a native Hawaiian forest and its many inhabitants. Call (808) 572-4459 for reservations.
Kīpahulu Area				
Pipiwai Trail	2 miles / 3.2 km (one way)	100 ft / 30 m	830 ft / 253 m	Moderate Walk through a bamboo forest. Trail begins at Kīpahulu Visitor Center, following 'Ohe'o Gulch to a series of waterfalls and ending at Waimoku Falls.
Kūloa Point Trail	0.5 miles / 0.8 km	60 ft / 18 m	100 ft / 30 m	Easy - Moderate Loop to pools and ocean. After stopping at the Visitor Center, stroll the trail to 'Ohe'o pools and view the ocean. Along the hike, you will be intrigued by the native Hala tree that appears to have fruit similar to a pineapple.

Play Safe - Trails are rocky and can be muddy during wet weather. Plan for a variety of conditions before you hike. Whether you are at the Kīpahulu or Summit areas of Haleakalā the weather can change quickly. Be prepared for extreme sun exposure, high-heat, unexpected rain, and freezing temperatures any time of year. Always bring protective clothing, plenty of water, and snacks. Remember to move slowly at high elevation.

Elements such as earthquake, rain, and wind can cause a rockfall at anytime. Serious injuries can occur to park visitors from loose rocks and boulders falling down from the cliffs above. Please help us protect you and your loved ones by obeying all warning signs.

Wherever you go in the park flash floods are a possibility. In some areas the water level may rise four feet in ten minutes. Safety is your responsibility - *Turn around don't drown!*



EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™

Park Projects

Employee's Work to Improve Haleakalā



In late 2010, Haleakalā National Park employees had the opportunity to compete for grant projects completed within the park. As an individual or pair, employees proposed projects that would further the mission statement of Haleakalā National Park. Project ideas were reviewed by the park management team and awarded for 2011.

The first project completed was a Rock Wall Building Workshop led by the expertise of Bully Ho‘opai. A Kīpahulu community member, Ho‘opai guided park employees in building terraces as a place for growing Hawaiian cultural plants. Park employees of all divisions collaborated to see the project through.

Other grants awarded for 2011 include a project to improve *Keonehe‘eh’e* (Sliding Sands Trail), an ‘ua‘u (Hawaiian petrel) monitoring program, and a rare native plant storage program. This very newspaper was also created through the grant program.

If you would like to see future editions of Haleakalā News, please let us know via email, facebook, or twitter. Thank you for your support!

Haleakalā is for Kids! Become a Jr. Ranger

Hey Kids! Earn your official Haleakalā Jr. Ranger Badge by having fun learning about the park. Stop at any Visitor Center to pick up your activity book and you will be on your way to becoming a Jr. Ranger.



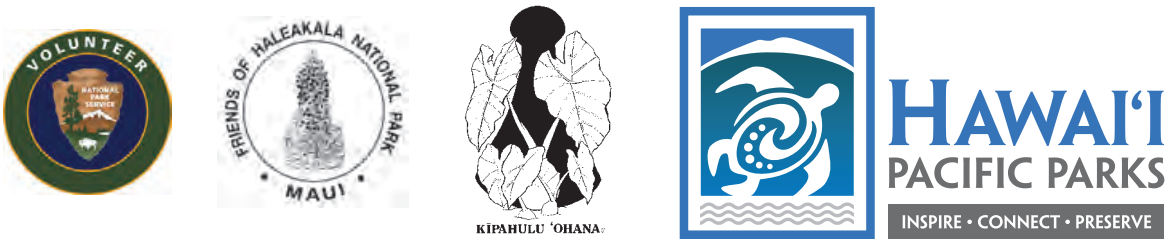
Haleakalā National Park Partners

Haleakalā National Park appreciates the help of numerous park partners and volunteers for their support of educational, cultural, research, and service activities relating to the park and its ecosystems. Many individuals and organizations partner with the park to provide park visitors with a quality experience. Haleakalā would like to thank Hawai‘i Pacific Parks (formerly Hawai‘i Natural History Association), Friends of Haleakalā National Park, Kīpahulu ‘Ohana, and other volunteers that help with operations.

Hawai‘i Pacific Parks is a nonprofit cooperating association working in partnership with the National Park Service in Hawai‘i and in American Samoa. Proceeds from the bookstores support interpretive and educational programs, research projects, publications, and cultural activities.

The Friends of Haleakalā National Park assist the National Park Service with achieving goals of preserving Haleakalā’s unique ecosystems, scenic character, and associated Native Hawaiian cultural and spiritual resources. They also lead service trips and manage the website for backcountry cabin reservations.

The Kīpahulu ‘Ohana is an organization which has a general agreement with Haleakalā National Park. Their website states, "Kīpahulu ‘Ohana is a nonprofit organization, and all proceeds from our interpretive tours directly support our cultural and environmental restoration projects."



Steps Toward A Climate Friendly Park

If you spend a little time around the Park Headquarters Visitor Center you may have seen one of Haleakalā National Park’s new electric vehicles. As part of efforts towards becoming a NPS Climate Friendly Park, these bright yellow and white vehicles are used by staff for short trips around the park. By using an electric vehicle instead of a car or truck that burns fossil fuels, we reduce the point-source carbon emissions of the park. This helps air quality around the summit area, and helps us move towards lowering the carbon footprint of Haleakalā National Park.

Other efforts towards becoming a Climate Friendly Park include plans to begin integrating photo voltaic solar panels into summit area buildings, something the Kīpahulu area of the park has been doing for more than a decade. Because Kīpahulu is not tied into the electrical grid of Maui, all of the electricity used by the Visitor Center and other facilities is supplied solely by a small array of solar panels – making the Kīpahulu section of the park “green” in more ways than one.

Haleakalā National Park is a proud member of the Climate Friendly Parks program within the National Park Service.



A couple of Haleakalā National Park's electric vehicles parked at Hosmer Grove, allowing Park Rangers to get to their work stations.

Can I Take a Rock Home?

The simple answer is no. Why not?

It is illegal to collect or possess any natural features or cultural artifacts from National Parks. Haleakalā National Park would like to thank you for helping to preserve this special place by not removing or disturbing rocks, coral, or sand.



We each have made an effort to come and experience this place. It also takes the effort of every visitor to protect it. “Taking only pictures, leaving only footprints” is not enough in this landscape where “bare” rock is not barren. Park regulations require that every visitor leave footprints only on designated trails. Please remember to stay on trails!

Park Passes



Passes may be purchased for Haleakalā National Park at the Entrance Station of the Summit or Kīpahulu Areas. Please place your pass on the driver's side dashboard when you are in the park. By purchasing a pass, you are directly contributing to improvements at Haleakalā National Park.

3-Day Pass - \$10

Valid at Haleakalā National Park (Summit and Kīpahulu Areas)

Tri-Park Pass - \$25

Valid at any National Park on Maui or the Big Island

Interagency Annual Pass - \$80

Valid at National Parks within the U.S.

Senior Pass - \$10

Lifetime pass for U.S. citizens and permanent residents who are 62 years or older

Access Pass - Free

Lifetime pass for U.S. citizens and permanent residents who are permanently disabled